








X Collection

clc 96000435
(cont.)

INDEX

Page: 1

Barcode Number	Box Number	Total of Volumes	Call Number
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 029 767 273 3	1810	13	QL49.Z9 no. 1-13 (1923-Undated)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 029 767 274 5	1811	8	QL52- QL605
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 029 767 275 7	1812A	127	QL614.P5 no. 1-127 (1901-30)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 029 767 276 9	1812B	8	QL614.P5 no. 128-210 (1930-Undated)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 029 767 277 0	1813	16	QL671.H5 - QL737.C2
	1814	3	QM33- QM942
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 029 767 278 2	1815	6	QP141- QR1
LC Control Number  clc96 000436	1816	34	R10.A3U5- R45.A3

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS





0 029 767 280 0

X Collection

INDEX

Page: 2

Barcode Number	Box Number	Total of Volumes	Call Number
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 029 767 279 4	1817A	91	R117.M63 no. 1-91 (1914-46)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 029 767 281 2	1817B	21	R117.M63 no. 92-113 (1946-Undated)
			no. 110 in oversize box

QL671
M557

X-QL671
M5 #1



Class _____

Book _____

Author _____

Title _____

Imprint _____

400006 GPO



X-QL 671

AUG 31 1951

N2 #2

Nature

PROGRAM GUIDE

Projects, Games, Activities for
Audubon Junior Clubs



NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

1000 Fifth Avenue,

New York 28, N. Y.

*An Introduction to
Ornithology*

G. E. GRUBE

X-Q2674



SNOWY EGRET

BIRDS of the
EVERGLADES

25¢



X-QL674

#3

EVENING GROSBEAKS

Birds of
MASSACHUSETTS

25¢

X-Q L677
.P6

Reprinted from The Auk, Vol. 71, April, 1954, pp. 208-209

Ornithology in Barton's Medical and Physical Journal.—In the outstanding bibliographical contributions of Elliott Coues, Barton's magazine either is unnoticed or is labelled "not seen." It was a notable periodical for its time and deserves remembrance. Its title in full is: "The Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal. Collected and arranged by Benjamin Smith Barton, M.D." All of it was published at Philadelphia. A collation of the volumes and parts is:

- Vol. I. Part I. 1804. x + 185 pp.
- Vol. I. Part II. 1805. vii + 192 + viii pp.
- Vol. II. Part I. 1805. xii + 208 pp.
- Vol. II. Part II. 1806. ix + 209 + [10] pp.
- Vol. III. Part I. 1808. viii + 190 pp.
- First Supplement. March 1806. [3] + 98 + [1] pp.
- Second Supplement. 1807. pp. 103-201.
- Third Supplement. May, 1809. iv + pp. 207-312.

The periodical included some plates, but they are lacking in the set examined. Disregarding the convention of brackets indicating that the name of the author has been supplied, it may be stated that only the last of Barton's contributions here listed was signed with his name; the others were "by the Editor."

Barton, Benjamin Smith.

Facts relative to the food of the hummingbird. I (I), 1804, pp. 88-89. (Takes insects and spiders as well as nectar.)

Note on the natural history of the substance called Guano. II (I), 1805, pp. 66-68. (Compiled.)

Ornithology. II (I), 1805, pp. 161-164. (Magpie taken on the Lewis and Clark Expedition; canvasback on the Susquehanna by his brother Matthias Barton; wild-celery as food of that species; wild turkey.)

Ornithology. First Supplement, March 1806, pp. 67-68. (Anhinga; charcoal for fattening poultry.)

A discourse on some of the Principal Desiderata in Natural History, and on the best means of promoting the Study of this Science, in the United-States. III (I), 1808, pp. 165-175. (Old accounts of torpidity of hummingbirds.)

Bartram, William

Anecdotes of an American crow. I (I), 1804, pp. 89-95. (Traits of a bird reared by hand: tractable, benevolent, docile, humble, prone to imitation, had an excellent memory, mischievous.)

Description of an American species of *Certhia* or Creeper. I (II), 1805, pp. 103-106. Pl. I. (The brown creeper; no binomial name.)

X-Q L677
P6

X-QL677
.P6

Reprinted from THE ORIOLE, Volume XX, Number 1, March, 1955

FOLK NAMES OF GEORGIA BIRDS

By W. L. McATEE

The terms here presented are extracted from the folk-name sections of a large manuscript on *American Bird Names: Their Histories and Meanings*, which now seems unlikely to be published. Compilation ceased in 1947—a fact to be kept in mind while consulting this list. Names not recorded until after that year will not be found. Some of the appellations, here listed, are included because they are in general use and that fact is stated. Names not so labelled are definitely known from Georgia. Anyone wishing to pursue the records further may do so at the Fuertes Museum and Library at Cornell University, where the card catalogs and other material accumulated over a period of 40 years are deposited.

In a paper by the writer printed in *The Oriole* (1946), the vernacular names used by John Latham in his "General History of Birds" (1821-1824) were associated with modern technical terms, so far as they could be identified. Many of these appellations were provided by John Abbot and some of them doubtless were gathered by him from the people. None of these terms are repeated here, but they should be considered by students wishing to take in the whole vocabulary of folk names.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

COMMON LOON.—**Diver**, **Hell-diver** (rather general); **War-loon** (probably from its cry).

HORNED GREBE.—**Didapper** (that is, dive dapper, dipper, or diver); **Water-witch** (general, in reference to the bird's uncanny submerging ability).

PIED-BILLED GREBE.—**Dabchick** (general, the bird that dabs, dips, or dives; of old usage in Great Britain, Merrett, 1667); **Didapper** (general, see under preceding species); **Dipper** (general, meaning diver); **Hell-diver** (general, referring to the bird's uncanny diving powers); **Water-witch** (general, see note under horned grebe).

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—**Nigger Goose** (in allusion to its black color and to its goose-like appearance, especially in flight in the V-formation so closely associated with the Canada goose).

ANHINGA.—**Gannet** (in the Southeast, this term is rather widely applied to large water birds); **Snake Bird** (general; when swimming, with all but the long, curved neck and the head submerged, there is considerable suggestion of a snake in its appearance); **Water-turkey** (general; Newton, 1896, suggests that this name is ac-

X-QL677

.P6 #6

Elliott Coues As Represented In
***The Nation*, 1873-1900**

By W. L. McAtee

Birds of the "Neu-gefundenes Eden," 1737

With a much longer title, characteristic of its age, a book was published in German at Bern, Switzerland, in 1737, which apparently was meant to encourage Swiss colonization in Virginia. For catalogue purposes, the Library of Congress cited this work as "Eine Kurtze Beschreibung von Virginia"—or, a short description of Virginia—"By William Byrd, translated by S. Jenner." Richard C. Beatty and William J. Mulloy, who published the original text and a translation at Richmond, Virginia, in 1940 (xxviii+95+109 pp.), thought that they had established the authorship by Byrd of "the basic information which Jenner incorporated into his own account of the colony;" and they add, "The volume contains the most detailed account in existence of the natural history of colonial Virginia" (p. xxviii).

Whatever may be said of the authorship of the natural history text, it is certain that the compiler had before him, and freely copied or paraphrased from John Lawson's "A New Voyage to Carolina; Containing The Exact Description and Natural History of That Country," etc., London, 1709. The natural history, at least the bulk of it, therefore, is not that of Virginia but of North Carolina. Hence there is no point in giving a modern synonymy of the birds for a Virginia publication. I have prepared a discussion of Lawson's birds, which has been submitted to *The Chat*, organ of "The Carolina Bird Club."

W. L. MCATEE
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Reprinted from *The Raven*, 27 (1-2) Jan.-Feb., 1956, p. 15
Chapel Hill, N. C. March, 1956.

Birds of the "Neu-gefundenes Eden," 1737

With a much longer title, characteristic of its age, a book was published in German at Bern, Switzerland, in 1737, which apparently was meant to encourage Swiss colonization in Virginia. For catalogue purposes, the Library of Congress cited this work as "Eine Kurtze Beschreibung von Virginia"—or, a short description of Virginia—"By William Byrd, translated by S. Jenner." Richard C. Beatty and William J. Mulloy, who published the original text and a translation at Richmond, Virginia, in 1940 (xxviii+95+109 pp.), thought that they had established the authorship by Byrd of "the basic information which Jenner incorporated into his own account of the colony;" and they add, "The volume contains the most detailed account in existence of the natural history of colonial Virginia" (p. xxviii).

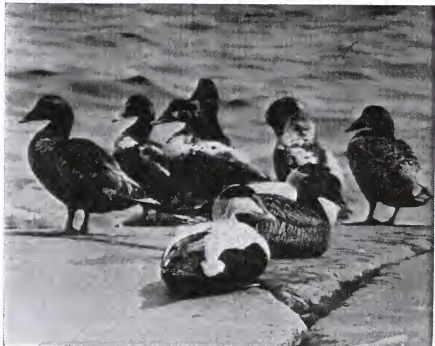
Whatever may be said of the authorship of the natural history text, it is certain that the compiler had before him, and freely copied or paraphrased from John Lawson's "A New Voyage to Carolina; Containing The Exact Description and Natural History of That Country," etc., London, 1709. The natural history, at least the bulk of it, therefore, is not that of Virginia but of North Carolina. Hence there is no point in giving a modern synonymy of the birds for a Virginia publication. I have prepared a discussion of Lawson's birds, which has been submitted to *The Chat*, organ of "The Carolina Bird Club."

W. L. MCATEE
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Reprinted from *The Raven*, 27 (1-2) Jan.-Feb., 1956, p. 15
Chapel Hill, N. C. March, 1956.

Folk Names of New England Birds

By W. L. McATEE



ALFRED O. GROSS

Eider Ducks gather in numbers off Cape Cod in winter.

Reprinted from

The Bulletin of the Massachusetts Audubon Society
October, 1955, to May, 1956

X-QL677
.P6 #10

Carolina Bird Names

By

W. L. MCATEE

Reprinted From

THE CHAT

Bulletin of the Carolina Bird Club

Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 62-69

Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 87-94

Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 8-15

HOME MEDICATION IN GRANT COUNTY,
INDIANA, IN THE 'NINETIES

By W. L. MCATEE

X-QL677

Pg

#11

The truly pioneer cabin, I suppose, was scantily furnished with medical supplies and those mainly from wild plants. When farms were well established, however, the domestic armamentarium included a variety of medicinal and culinary herbs and barks. These were kept in a dry place—kitchen, attic, or cellar—sometimes in profusion. In boyhood, I saw a few such collections, but it is not of them that I write but of the medicaments employed in village and suburban homes that still included some of the materials of the herb-doctor but which were largely improvised from household supplies or were purchased from a drugstore. Still, almost all of them were things not found in the modern medicine cabinet, and for that contrasting interest, as well as for certain associations, deserve recording. Numerous helpful suggestions were made by my brother, Morris; his wife Agnes; and her mother, Mrs. Mary Alice Neely, all of whom have lived for long periods in Grant County.

Alum. A lump of alum was heated in a skillet or on top of a stove until the water of crystallization was driven off. The bubbly but hard, white residue was pulverized and the powder was used to treat canker or ulcers of the mouth. We called this powder "burnt alum." Large alum crystals, as obtained from a store, were rubbed on galled places to relieve pain and promote healing.

Asafetida. Pieces of this ill-smelling gum, tied in small cloth bags, and suspended about the neck, were worn by school-children to ward off "catching" diseases. The word was pronounced: "assafidetty."

Bitters. A tonic and blood purifier brewed from yellow-root (*Hydrastis*), burdock root (*Arctium*), and bark of prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum*)¹.

Blackberry (Rubus). A tea made at home from the leaves and roots, and a purchased cordial, were used to control diarrhea.

Buckeye (Aesculus glabra). The large, shiny, brown seeds were carried on the person to forestall or alleviate rheumatism. They were reputed to be poisonous to livestock.

Butter. Unsalted butter or sour cream were used to treat sunburn.

Camphor. An alcoholic solution was dabbed on for headache and neuralgia. Pronounced "campfire" by extreme dialecticians; "camphire" is in the "Song of Solomon" (1:14).

ODDS AND ENDS OF NORTH AMERICAN FOLKLORE ON BIRDS

By W. L. McATEE

This collection omits any items (or their analogues) published in the comprehensive work of the Bergens on "Animal and Plant Lore" (1899) or at any time, so far as I am aware, in the *Journal of American Folklore*. It excludes also geographic terms based on bird names; folk names, simply, which I long have been, and still am, treating in other writings; appellations apparently or actually involving the name of the Deity (McAtee, 1945 and 1951); asserations as to torpidity and luminosity in birds (McAtee, 1947, *bis*); weather-connected items in the compilations of Dunwoody (1883) and Garriott (1903); and Indian and Eskimo lore, which has already been rather thoroughly recorded. The field of regional summaries, likewise, has not been invaded. (As illustrated by: Gardner 1937; Rupp 1946; Thomas 1920; and Travis 1945.) In other words, the object has been to bring together scattered folklore of birds from sources, little or not at all used by compilers, and thus to make it available for future more complete gatherings.

The material is arranged under headings: *Medicinal uses, Omens, "Poison" birds, Weather-connected lore, Miscellaneous, and Verse.*

MEDICINAL USES

Medicaments derived from animal sources in olden times seem now to have been outlandish or even disgusting. There is no question, however, that many of them were actually used, and it may be convenient to have a fair representation of claims for them collected in one place. The birds concerned in this compilation (as elsewhere in this paper) are listed in systematic order.

Loon. "The loone is a water-fowl, alike in shape to the wobble [Great Auk], and as virtual for aches; which we order after the same manner." (Josselyn, 1672, p. 12.)

Cormorant. "They are very strengthening to the Stomach and cure the Bloody Flux." (Brickell, 1737, p. 212.)

Heron. "The Bill in Powder, causeth Sleep, the Grease in Anodyne, eases Pains, and has much the same Properties with the Bittern." (Brickell, 1737, p. 201.)

The third sort of *Bittern* (Green Heron). "The Skin and Feathers calcin'd, stop Bleeding. The Grease eases pains of the Gout,

X-QL 696
C6

THE OPEL BIRDS

THE GENEALOGY AND DETAILED PERFORMANCE
OF A FAMILY OF RACING PIGEONS THAT WIN,
REPEAT AND REPRODUCE.

By

A. S. JOHNSTONE

#13

CRISIS ALERT

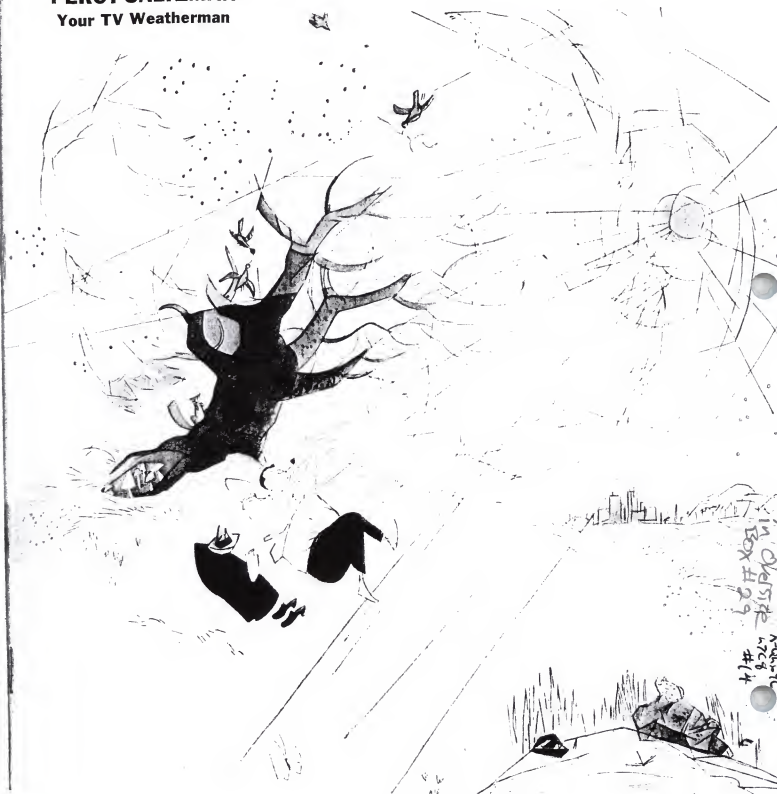
By Blair Fraser

MACLEAN'S

MAY 15 1954 CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE 15 CENTS

PERCY SALTZMAN

Your TV Weatherman



IN OCEAN
BOX #199
#14

By Blair Fraser

PERCY SALTZMAN

Your TV Weatherman

MAGAZINE

MAY 15 1954 CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE 15 CENTS



in Christie
Box #29

K-16
L-10
#15

X-QL737
C2 #16

THE DISSECTION OF THE CAT

(*Felis domestica*)

A LABORATORY MANUAL